

Capitol, yonder, I have shown my love of Whig principles."

What party, it may be asked, could hesitate to trust a candidate, bound to them by the accumulated pledges and promises expressed and implied here and there, and in every public act, to be without the spirit of prophecy, could force that man, when installed in the chair of Chief Magistrate, should, in the face of all this, be opposed to a Bank, or to any establishment bearing the name of a Bank? That he should refuse his signature to a tariff bill, because it failed to take from the States their distribution of the avails of the public lands? That he should be so much enamored of the veto power, that like a lad when first intrusted with a gun, he should be eternally firing it off, merely to hear the noise it made? That he should hold the office of Chief Magistrate, and begin at once to lay his plans for his own re-election? That he should essay to build up a party of his own, and failing in that should propose to form a partnership with the Loco-Focos, and repulsed by them, should then fall back in sullen discontent upon his "corporate guard," and without an inch of solid ground to stand upon, ridiculously set himself up as the rival and competitor of Henry Clay?

This exhibition would however be very imperfect, if the undersigned failed to notice the course of Mr. Tyler in relation to appointments to office, and for that they have purposely reserved a place by itself.

It was in the memorable era of 1829, that the people of this country for the first time in its history, witnessed the open prostitution of this power of removal and appointment. It was then that the offices and salaries of the Government, were seized upon and used as the property of a faction. No man was named, but by the influence of thousands of votes, and the influence of the press, to be confirmed to office, and the Government was not to conform to the Government's opinion. Freedom of sentiment in the humblest citizens, was openly punished by disfranchisement. Honesty, patriotism, fitness for public station, were accounted as nothing—servile adhesion to the party in power, was the one thing needed. The Government asked no man to approve their measures, because he thought them right—the approbation they desired was ready to pay for, and they forsook, with the office, and salary, committed to their hands as a sacred trust for the good of the whole people.

And when the leaders of that party were confronted in the Senate, with this system of wholesale corruption, and when expectation was excited to hear what explanation or excuse could be made for it—so far from deeming any excuse or explanation necessary, they met the charge by the open avowal that "to the victors belong the spoils." And verily as a spoil and a conquest, they did appropriate the whole power and patronage of the Government. The Post office in all its ramifications—the Army, the Navy, the Military Academy, the Custom House, the Land Office, all, all were seized and divided as the rightful plunder of the victors.

In due time the natural fruits of such a system began to make their appearance. The public money was no longer safe from the fingers of its own appointed keepers. The standard of public morality became so utterly debased, that it began to be doubted whether we were the same people as in times past, or where it was possible all the rogues and defrauders could come from.

Upon the election of Gen. Harrison, it was well hoped, that his defeated opponents would acquiesce in the fiat of the majority, so emphatically announced from the ballot box. But in this reasonable hope the country was doomed to meet with disappointment. The same men who in 1829, then in the first flush of victory, kept the nation on the Supreme Bench vacant a whole term, and in like manner held back every important appointment under Government, that the new incumbent might fill them; in 1841, when discredited and condemned by the people, were busy nevertheless to the last moment of their expiring power, in thrusting their own partisans into every office great and small at home and abroad, in which

Now if any one thing more than all others, had the effect to buoy up the hearts of the Whigs under their manifold reverses, it was the hope that the day would come, when the nation would be arrayed in the arms of a new party, and that the army of mercenary hirelings should be turned to drift, and patriotic men put in their places. Time and perseverance and a good cause at length accomplished their hopes, and gave them the ascendancy. Changes were expected in the whole policy of the Government, but none was looked forward to with more interest, by the great mass of the Whigs, than the purgation of the offices of the country. They cared not who were appointed, provided they were honest and capable men, but the removal of those who had accepted office as the price of their principles, and had agreed to pay for their appointments in services to their party, the Whigs regarded as a sacred and imperative duty. Scarcely, however, was the work of purification begun, than the cry of persecution was sounded every where by the helpless and suffering "Democracy of the country." Mr. Walker, discarded in the Senate about proscriptive Mr. Benton talked about proscriptive rage for office, save the life of Mr. Buchanan, very complacently introduced a resolution calling upon the President for the names of all persons who had been removed from office since the 4th of March 1841.

Mr. Tyler had already been called to the head of affairs as the administrator, *de bonis non* of the lamented Harrison. He found an opposition already organized against him. As far back as January, 1841, when the votes of the States were unsealed, and the result of the late contest declared by the Vice President, Mr. Harrison had risen then in his place, and proclaimed with a loud voice, that the democracy were not beaten, and the legislature of Missouri, acting upon the hint of their leader, had nominated Mr. Van Buren as the democratic candidate for the contest of 1844—before General Harrison was inaugurated. And thus the man whose election had been signified by a clear majority of one hundred and sixty thousand of the popular vote, was not allowed a single day to show whether his intentions were good, his measures wise, patriotic and patriotic, or the contrary. The country required repose, but it was to have no repose, if a disappointed and desperate party could prevent it. The army of officeholders organized by the late administration, and paid with the money of the people to fight its battles, had been but in part disbanded by General Harrison. It was still formidable from its numbers—more formidable from its spirit, to the new order of things.

Under these circumstances the completion of the good work so happily begun by President Harrison, was due alike to the expectations of the Whigs, and to the great and permanent interests of the public morality. It seemed however that Mr. Tyler had formed a plan of his own for the reformation of the public morals, and according to his philosophy, the best mode of condemning "proscription," was when corrupt men were forced into office, to let them alone. It was to no purpose that those who had placed him in office, re-monstrated, held meetings, resented, petitioned, and insisted that this great object of the party, so well understood before the election, should be carried out in good faith after it was over. Mr. Tyler shook his head, spoke of his conscience, and determined that no further removals should be made.

Time passed on. The Whig party acquiesced, though with ill-concealed discontent, in the wayward scruples of the presidential conscience, when men began to observe that the process of removing official incumbents and appointing others in their stead, was still going on in full vigor. It was remarked too with some little surprise, that while Whigs were removed as well as Democrats, men the most honest and deserving, were compelled to give place to others of a very opposite character. This was deemed a little mysterious. What could it mean? Was the President engaged in ferreting out abuses upon evidence satisfactory to his own mind, and with an impartiality which spared not his own friends? Men were not left to speculate long upon motives which they

could not understand, before the attention of the Country was again arrested by the important fact, that none but Whigs were now removed, and only Loco-focos appointed to fill their places, and that the friends of Mr. Clay, moreover, were picked off every where, while to secure an office to any adventurer, it was only necessary that he should proclaim himself a Tyler man. Thus the whole truth was out—the mystery was solved. The Whigs had it seems begun to make certain demonstrations in favor of Henry Clay as their next candidate, and John Tyler had taken the field against him! Heaven and earth! is there no limit to the folly of human nature! John Tyler the competitor of Henry Clay!

It would be fruitless to ask Mr. Tyler to resign. He has secured the prize he wished, and the sword of mankind will never drive him from it. He will fret out his appointed time upon the stage, and then retire to Charles City County, there to ruminate for the residue of his days upon the value of a tender conscience.

Whigs of Maryland, it is now for you to determine whether a single disappointment, which no human foresight could prevent, is to subvert your spirit and break down your energies forever! You have the same strength now as in 1840, with a necessity infinitely greater to put it forth. You have a candidate recently chosen by a Convention speaking your wishes, in whose character you cannot be mistaken. Identified as he has been with the whole course of the legislation—of the public policy—and of the foreign relations of this Union from the year 1807 to the present day—filling every grade of political trust, except the very highest, and discharging the duties of every station he has filled, with unsurpassed ability, thorough acquaintance with the political and constitutional history of the country; with its resources, its finances, its capacities, trade and business, and with the wishes and the wants of every section of it—knowing personally every man who has taken part in public affairs during the whole period of his own public life—possessing an influence in the public councils such as no other man has acquired in his day, and employing it on all occasions for the promotion of the public good, regardless of his own private interests. Henry Clay is the very personification of the times. The present difficulties of the Government, and the embarrassments of the people, are no doubt great, but the genius of this man has on more occasions than one, in the past history of the nation, brought them out of much greater.

The war of 1812, waged as it was against the most powerful nation in the world, will be ever memorable in our national annals for its glorious achievements both on land and sea. Yet the evils which it entailed upon the country, and the elements of discord were let loose upon the land, threatening disruption of the Union, and the whole train of evils consequent upon such a calamity, it was by the peaceful councils and the lofty eloquence of Henry Clay that the commotion was quieted and the difficulty permanently adjusted. Again, when the spirit of nullification reared its bold front in the South, and the North with the Government at its head, was about to take up arms to enforce submission to the laws—at a time when a single spark was sufficient to light up the flames of civil war and deluge the land with rivers of fraternal blood,—when all felt the peril of the crisis, and none knew where to look for relief—it was then that the voice of Henry Clay was heard in tones of conciliation and peace—it was at his call that the clouds dispersed and rolled away in dark masses from the shrouded Heavens, and the sunshine of peace broke forth to cheer and gladden the land.

In every season of trial—in all times of difficulty turned to him in vain. Look through this entire Union, from the North to the South, from the Atlantic border to the Far West, and where do you find the man who was so much for his country, and received in return so few marks of its favor? Intriguers and managers have been pushed into power, and loaded with honors and emoluments which they have done nothing to merit, whilst the services of this illustrious citizen have as yet earned for him no other requital than the slanders of hired defamers, and the low abuse of a prostituted press—yet he has never murmured nor repined. Moving in a region far above the intrigues of little minds, his time, his talents, and the best fruits of his great experience, have been always ready at the call of his country.

Whigs of Maryland, such is the man who is now presented to your choice. Make him your Chief Magistrate, and you will thereby rectify all former mistakes, and make your country prosperous and happy.

REVERDY JOHNSON, WM. PRICE, GEORGE ALEXANDER, GEORGE BOWEN, ROBERT W. BOWIE, JAMES MOORE, JAMES N. GOLDSBOROUGH, J. BOZMAN KERR.

15th September, 1842.

NOTE.—To prevent any inference being drawn from the fact that their colleagues in the Convention who have not signed this address, Messrs. J. Leeds Kerr, and Richard J. Bowie, approve the address, and the result of the late contest declared by the Vice President, Mr. Harrison had risen then in his place, and proclaimed with a loud voice, that the democracy were not beaten, and the legislature of Missouri, acting upon the hint of their leader, had nominated Mr. Van Buren as the democratic candidate for the contest of 1844—before General Harrison was inaugurated. And thus the man whose election had been signified by a clear majority of one hundred and sixty thousand of the popular vote, was not allowed a single day to show whether his intentions were good, his measures wise, patriotic and patriotic, or the contrary. The country required repose, but it was to have no repose, if a disappointed and desperate party could prevent it. The army of officeholders organized by the late administration, and paid with the money of the people to fight its battles, had been but in part disbanded by General Harrison. It was still formidable from its numbers—more formidable from its spirit, to the new order of things.

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A support of the present Administration so far as its measures may be Whig—the One Term principle—the integrity of the Whig Party—and the elevation of HENRY CLAY to the next Presidency.

STANTON:

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1842.

§7 The District Court of the United States is now in session at this place. The principal business before it is cases in Bankruptcy.—There will probably be three or four hundred final discharges granted during the term.

TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL.

We had the pleasure of attending the Temperance Festival, got up under the auspices of the Mount Sidney Total Abstinence Society, which was held on Wednesday last, on the land of Mr. William Crawford. It was really a brilliant affair, and reflected great credit upon the zeal and liberality of the Society. There were upwards of two hundred Ladies present, and the whole number of persons on the ground was not much less than six hundred. The speaking was excellent, and the Dinner upon the most liberal scale, even for so large a company. Music too, added its charms to the pleasures of the day. The Staunton and Harrisonburg Bands, and other amateur musicians, were in attendance, who filled up every interval with enlivening strains. The Speakers were Dr. Clem. R. Harris, Rev. T. L. Hamner, Rev. Mr. Bunting, Newton Miesle, Esq. Pike Powers, Esq. and Rev. Mr. Cease. We have rarely seen, under any circumstances, so orderly an assembly; and certainly never one that appeared to enjoy itself better. All seemed to be delighted; and the cold water people, especially, were in ecstasies. Upwards of one hundred persons enrolled their names, during the day, on the side of Total Abstinence.

This is indeed a glorious cause, and well do our Mt. Sidney friends know how to join it forward. No wonder that so many joined them—their arguments were so unanswerable—their wit and anecdote so entertaining—the Dinner so good—the music so charming—and the company so delightful! We know not when we spent a more pleasant day—and we are sure that this is the feeling of all who participated in the Festival.

§7 An Alum Spring has been discovered on the land of Mr. William Crawford, near Mt. Sidney.—It is said to be a stronger water than

§7 The Hon. Daniel Webster was to meet his fellow-citizens of Boston, at Faneuil Hall, on Friday last. Great curiosity is felt to see what course he will take in regard to the Administration. There seems to be no doubt that he is not to return to Washington as a member of the Cabinet.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

The Rev. Mr. Cornelius, who has been appointed a regular agent of the American Colonization Society for the State of Virginia, visited our town last week, and has revived the interest of our citizens somewhat in this noble cause.—We had not the pleasure of hearing any of his addresses, but understand that he represented the demands upon the Society, at this time, as being very great, owing to the large number of emigrants who are offered for deportation. About 80 slaves, liberated by a gentleman in Louisiana, and who are well qualified to conduct the Sugar business, were sent out by the Society a short time ago.

The recent intelligence from Liberia, brought by the Brig Hope, arrived at New York, is highly encouraging. The Message of Gov. Roberts to the Legislature of Liberia, on the 4th of March last, represents the Colony to be in a very flourishing condition. The general health of the people is good, and the civil and religious institutions established at Monrovia are said to be exerting the most happy influence over the natives, who are fast adopting the customs of the colonists.

§7 We invite the reader's attention to the Address to the Whigs of Maryland from their Delegates to the Harrisburg Convention, in explanation of the reasons which governed them in the nomination of JOHN TYLER as Vice President of the United States. The Captain has turned out to be such a very hard bargain, that they consider it due to themselves to show how they came to be so wretchedly cheated. This is all very well, for the Maryland Delegation, we believe, are more to blame for the nomination than any other. They place the baseness and treachery of Mr. Tyler's conduct towards the Whig party, beyond all dispute.

§7 The New-York Journal of Commerce says it is reported that the Government has received offers at par for all the six per cent loan which is disposable.

The Petersburg Intelligencer states that John C. Calhoun has written to a friend in Boston, that he intends to be a candidate for the Presidency whether he gets the nomination of a National Convention of his party or not.

The spiritations in the Navy are reduced, by an order of the Secretary of the Navy, one half, and tea, coffee and sugar given in their place.

§7 Mr. John H. Pleasants comes out over his own name in the Richmond Whig of Monday, and declares the "Plot" to carry off Mr. Van Buren, was all a humbug, got up by himself and a friend, to amuse themselves for a day or two with the speculations of the press.—They must really be a funny pair of gentlemen. Very!

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.

The Baltimore American is prosecuting a pretty rigid scrutiny to ascertain what these non-descript are. It refers to the past and finds them forever varying. It says:

"For instance, it became a democratic principle to oppose the improvement by the General Government about the time of the veto of the Maysville road bill. The democratic Congress that passed the bill received new light on the subject from Executive illumination.

"A Bank of the United States was chartered by a democratic Congress with the sanction of Mr. Madison, a democratic President. It became a democratic principle to oppose this Bank upon the occasion of General Jackson's veto upon the bill granting it a recharter. Nevertheless as his Executive indicated that he could furnish the plan of a better Bank, if he were asked to do so, it was not a democratic principle to oppose any other Bank of the United States except Biddle's Bank.

"It became a democratic principle to sustain the Pet-Bank system when the public deposits were removed to those institutions, and when the Secretary of the Treasury urged them to discount liberally upon the public money. It continued to be a highly democratic for some years to charter new Banks all over the country, in order that the people might see how well they could do without the 'Monster.'"

"When the Pets, gorged with Treasury stuff, began to reel over like surfeited aldermen with the apoplexy, such ingratitude for favors received was not to be tolerated. They had no business to burst up as they did—it was a mere trick, and the Whigs were at the bottom of it. Forthwith then it became a democratic principle to denounce them. They were no longer 'monsters'—the difference was that one was a great monster and the other were little monsters. But they were pestilential things in the nostrils of the democracy, and they must be got rid of.

"A hard money currency exclusively became a democratic principle about the time of the Specie Circular. The Sub-Treasury did not become democratic until the time of Mr. Van Buren. It had been scooped at by the democracy some years before when proposed by Mr. Gordon of Virginia, as something better than the Pet-Bank system. But at that time General Jackson was in favor of the Pet-Banks, and did not like the Sub-Treasury. "It became also a democratic principle under Mr. Van Buren to oppose the Tariff. This was necessary because Mr. Calhoun's aid was indispensable to the support of the democratic administration, as Mr. Van Buren's was feebly called.

"But it is getting now, as we said at first, exceedingly difficult to ascertain what are the principles of the 'democracy.' Whether they are proposed to a Tariff altogether, or only to a protective Tariff—whether they are in favor of the Sub-Treasury—upon what grounds they are to oppose distribution—these and other questions of great importance are enveloped in a sort of 'palpable obscurity.' The party itself is conscious of these difficulties; and a Convention assembled recently in this city to take an observation with a view to ascertain their own position and the bearings and distances of the democratic principles. But the weather was too cloudy, and they went off in a fog. The truth is many well meaning people are beginning to believe that there is a great deal of humbug about these 'principles of the democracy;' some go so far as to say that the democracy have not got any principles; others intimate that they will have some when their candidate for the Presidency is nominated."

MR. ADAMS AND MR. WEBSTER.

In the report of Ex-President Adams's late Speech to his constituents at Weymouth, he is represented to have referred, in the terms following, to the course of Mr. Webster in remaining in the Department of State after the resignation of the other members of the Harrison Cabinet: "Mr. Webster, as we were told, was not only glad that veto, but because of the grounds it was based upon, but because the assent of the States was required.) I was one of the Massachusetts delegation with whom Mr. Webster consulted, and I strongly advised him to continue at his post, until the time to the country could be averted if any man in the country could do so. I advised him to continue at his post. That danger has now happily passed away—and there is perhaps no other citizen who could have brought the negotiation to a favorable termination, and saved us from being plunged into a war with England."

From the National Intelligencer.

THE WHIG YOUNG MEN OF NEW YORK.

A Convention of the Whig Young Men of the State of New York assembled at Auburn on Wednesday the 21st inst. Between five and six thousand delegates were in attendance.

JOHN M. HOLLEY, of Wayne county, presided, assisted by several able and experienced gentlemen. The following gentlemen were appointed to compose the "Whig Young Men's Central Committee," viz: Rufus King, Visscher Ten Eyck, Christ W. Bender, Robert S. Cushman, William N. Strong.

Resolutions reported by Messrs. D. Slossom, of Ontario, and Horace Greely, of New York, together with an address reported by the latter, were unanimously adopted.

These resolutions confirm the nominations of Mr. Bradish and Mr. Greely, for Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the State, and pay tribute of respect and confidence to the merits of Governor Seward, who declined being a candidate for re-election.

The resolutions which relate to national politics (besides those approving of protective duties on imports and of the distribution act, and condemning the arbitrary exercise by the Executive of the veto power) are as follows:

Resolved, That our whole heart and soul respond to the nomination by our seniors assembled in State Convention of that tried and true Patriot, unchanging Republican, and unrivalled Statesman HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, for next President of the United States; and we rejoice in the bright prospect which now opens before us that the nation will ere long do herself the justice to call him to the station which he is so eminently qualified to fill with honor to his millions of devoted friends and unequalled beneficence to the whole country.

Resolved, That the unwavering integrity and eminent ability evinced by NATHANIEL P. TALLMADGE as a Senator of the United States, recommends him to our judgments and our hearts; and we rejoice to know that the high confidence so spontaneously and generously extended to him by the Whigs of this State in his re-election, unpledged and unquestioned, to that august course, and we respectfully suggest his name to the Whigs of the Union as a candidate for Vice President in 1844.

Resolved, That we tender the hearty thanks of the Whig Young Men of New York to Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE and his Whig colleagues in Congress for the ability, industry, perseverance, and success with which, during the late protracted session, they sustained the true interests of the country, resulting in the reform of many glaring abuses of power and patronage, a decided retrenchment of expenditure, and more especially in the passage of a protective tariff which we hail as the most important and beneficent of the great measures essential to the complete restoration of the Nation's prosperity.

The New York City Democracy are greatly divided about their candidate for the Presidency.—The "Young Democracy," as they are termed, go for Mr. Calhoun, and the "Old Democracy" for Mr. Van Buren. At the ward Meetings for appointing delegates to a State Convention, the "Young Democracy" carried the day.

§7 Floor in Richmond \$1 12.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM!

Mr. Editor:—As Animal Magnetism is at this time the all-engrossing topic, not only in the scientific and literary circles, but among all classes of the community, including the learned Faculty, and even the venerable political editors, I propose, with your permission, to submit for the consideration of your readers, a brief synopsis of its history in France, the great theatre of its boasted operations for more than half a century, together with the opinions of some of the most eminent medical gentlemen in this country.

That mankind are more easily and successfully deluded, and are more pertinacious of belief in those things that are incomprehensible, is a position universally admitted to be true; and is indeed only an additional illustration of the truth of the position, that credulity is the offspring of ignorance and superstition. That public exhibitions of pretended experiments, connected with the marvellous pretensions of Mesmerism, are likely to attract the admiration and assent of those whose credulity induces them to believe every thing seemingly wonderful that they see, all dispassionate observers are prepared to expect—and consequently many of our ingenious and dexterous countrymen have, and doubtless will avail themselves of, this susceptibility, to practice upon the amazing gullibility of the American public. "Effects," says a distinguished writer, "our knowledge does not account for, are regarded as mysterious and marvellous. Whoever asserts boldly will find believers amongst the weak and ignorant; and even the judicious and intelligent will be often beguiled in their opinions, when not fortified by knowledge—by daring assertion."

But to proceed to the synopsis; in 1781, there appeared in France a Magnetizer by the name of Mesmer, who engaged to prove "The reality of the doctrine of Animal Magnetism." 2d. To communicate his knowledge of this discovery. 3d. To prove its utility in the cure of diseases. Such was the novelty of the pretended discoveries of the Magnetizer, that the King named four physicians, together with five members of "the Royal Academy of Sciences," among whom was the celebrated Lavoisier, to investigate the new doctrine.—After the most carefully conducted and extensive experiments, upon patients selected from every class of society, as well as children; these commissioners unanimously reported "that the imagination did every thing, and that Magnetism was nothing—that the magnetic fluid does not exist. Animal Magnetism is nothing [no] and the means employed to put them in execution are dangerous."

Shortly afterwards, in the same year, other enlightened commissioners were chosen by the French Government, from "the Royal Society of Medicine," who presented a report upon the same subject. "The Magnetizer was the same—the subjects, patients suffering from various real or imaginary diseases. They concluded "that the theory of Animal Magnetism is a system entirely devoid of proofs—that the means employed to put it in action might become dangerous—and that the treatment by these proceedings, might give rise to very serious spasmodic and convulsive accidents."

After the thorough and extensive examinations thus given to it by the Royal Commissioners, the subject of Animal Magnetism was not for a long period of time, revived. In consequence, however, of the communication of some singular facts connected with Magnetism, by M. Oudet, a distinguished member of "the Royal Academy of Medicine, in Paris, at one of the meetings of the Academy in August 1837, a committee consisting of nine of the best informed members of the learned body (among whom was M. Oudet) was appointed to investigate the whole subject anew. This committee, after the most laborious, minute, and extensive investigation—at the house of the Magnetizer, M. Berna, who challenged the severest scrutiny, unanimously reported "that from all the facts and all the incidents of which we have been witnesses, no special proof was given us of the existence of a particular state called that of Animal Magnetism, and that it is only by assertion, and not by demonstration, that the Magnetizer proceeded in this matter"—and that (embracing the impossibility of subjects, the restoration either partially or totally, of several of the Somnambules—the pretended abolition and restitution of motion—transpiration of the sight, clairvoyance, &c.) "are anything but conclusive in favor of the doctrine of Animal Magnetism."

The limits necessarily prescribed to this communication, preclude any notice of the opinions of the distinguished medical men of this country, further than the general result of the observations of several eminent members of the Faculty of Philadelphia, all concurring substantially with the conclusions of the Royal Academy of Medicine in Paris, as stated above.

Professor Dunglison of Philadelphia, then whom higher medical authority in this or any other country could not be adduced, used the following language in reference to this subject, which it appears to me approximates nearer to the truth than any exposition I have seen, in the November number of the American Medical Intelligencer for the year 1837. "Of the reality," says he, "of certain of the effects ascribed to the manipulations of the Animal Magnetizer we entertain no doubt. The whole history of the art exhibits that highly impressive individuals may have irregularities of nervous distribution induced through the medium of the senses, especially those of vision, and the touch—and that a kind of hysterical sleep or catalepsy may be induced by the condition of the nervous system—may be engendered, but that there is any thing like a Magnetic fluid or agent that may be communicated from the Magnetizer to the subject of his experiments is not only not proved, but by no means presumable."

"As to the CLAIRVOYANCE," or "fluidity of vision," could we assign our belief to it at all, it would be only on the ground, "credo quia impossibile est."

Amherst, 19th Sept.

*A full report on Animal Magnetism, made to the Royal Academy of Medicine, in Paris, August 8th and 22d, 1837, by M. Dubois (D'Amiens.)

DIVINEMENT REQUESTS.

The Norfolk Herald says that the late Richard Carney, Esq. of Norfolk County, recently bequeathed the following legacies to the undernamed institutions, viz:

To the Baptist American and Foreign Bible Society, founded in Philadelphia, in 1837. \$5000
The American Bible Society, 1000
The American Convention of Baptists for Foreign Missions, 1000
American Sunday School Union, of Philadelphia, 2000
Baptist General Tract Society of Philadelphia, 1000
American Tract Society, New York, 1000
Virginia Baptist Education Society of Richmond, 1000
Shoulder's Hill Baptist Church, in Nansemond County, Va. 1000

Major Carney emancipated all his slaves, six in number, and gave to each \$150, with a request that they should emigrate to Liberia.

A FISH STORY.—The Detroit Advertiser of the 17th says: "A Frenchman caught a catfish yesterday with a hook and line in the river near this city, which weighed 187 pounds! It was doubtful for some minutes whether the Frenchman would catch a catfish, or the catfish a Frenchman—it was pulled ashore, but the Frenchman—but the Frenchman triumphed. It must have been rare sport to those who witnessed it. We were not there to see."

The wife [or widow] of William Morgan of Anti-Masonic memory, is at present a Mormoness; having become the wife of one Harris, a chosen friend of Joe Smith; and who is now dwelling among the latter day Saints at Nauvoo.

LETTER FROM MR. CLAY.

We have the pleasure of laying before our readers an original letter from HENRY CLAY to a gentleman of this city. The declaration of principles contained in this letter is full and satisfactory upon all the great leading questions of national policy. It will be seen that the one term principle of the Harrison campaign is re-asserted by Mr. Clay.—National Forum.

ASHLAND, Sept. 13, 1842.

Dear Sir: I received your favor, communicating the patriotic purposes and views of the young men of Philadelphia; and I take pleasure, in compliance with your request, in stating some of the principal objects which I suppose engage the national desire and the common exertion of the Whig party to bring about in the Government of the United States. These are—

A sound national currency, regulated by the will and authority of the nation.
An adequate revenue, with fair protection to American industry.
Just restraints on the Executive power, embracing further restriction on the exercise of the Veto.
A faithful administration of the public domain, with an equitable distribution of the proceeds of sales of it among all the States.
An honest and economical administration of the General Government, leaving public officers perfect freedom of thought, and of the right of suffrage, but with suitable restraints against improper interference in elections.
An amendment of the Constitution limiting the incumbent of the Presidential office to a single term.

These objects attained, I think that we should cease to be afflicted with bad administration of the Government.

I am, respectfully,
Your friend and ob't. serv't.,
H. CLAY

Mr. JACOB STRATTAN.

From the New York Express.

ELECTORAL VOTES.

By the new apportionment the number of electors of President and Vice President, chosen by all the States, will be 275, of which 138 are necessary for a choice. We give the following comparative table of the number of electoral votes to which each State is entitled, both by the new and old ratio:

| | New Ratio. | Old Ratio. |
|-------------------|------------|------------|
| 1 New York | 36 | 33 |
| 2 Pennsylvania | 26 | 30 |
| 3 Ohio | 23 | 21 |
| 4 Virginia | 17 | 15 |
| 5 Tennessee | 13 | 12 |
| 6 Kentucky | 12 | 14 |
| 7 Massachusetts | 12 | 15 |
| 8 Indiana | 12 | 9 |
| 9 North Carolina | 11 | 10 |
| 10 Georgia | 10 | 11 |
| 11 South Carolina | 9 | 7 |
| 12 Alabama | 9 | 7 |
| 13 Maine | 9 | 10 |
| 14 Illinois | 9 | 5 |
| 15 Maryland | 8 | 10 |
| 16 New Jersey | 7 | 8 |
| 17 Missouri | 7 | 4 |
| 18 Connecticut | 6 | 8 |
| 19 New Hampshire | 6 | 7 |
| 20 Vermont | 6 | 7 |
| 21 Louisiana | 6 | 7 |
| 22 Mississippi | 6 | 4 |
| 23 Michigan | 5 | 3 |
| 24 Rhode Island | 4 | 4 |
| 25 Delaware | 3 | 3 |
| 26 Arkansas | 3 | 3 |
| | 275 | 294 |

The number of electors, by the Constitution, it will be recollected, is equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress.—Thus, by the new ratio, Senators 62, Representatives 223; total 275.

The old 13 States [including Maine, formerly belonging to Massachusetts] are entitled to 170 electoral votes; the new States 105.

THE MORMONS.—Two Mormon elders recently visited Cincinnati and delivered addresses.—They have furnished the editor of the Republican with the following information in relation to the City of Nauvoo.

"It was commenced by the Mormons, being then a small village of some twenty houses, in November, 1839, and such has been its rapid growth that it now contains a population of 10,000 souls, and the number is rapidly increasing. It is 200 miles above St. Louis, upon the Mississippi river, at the head of the Des Moines rapids. They have two extensive steam saw mills, a large steam flouring mill—a tool factory, on a handsome scale—a Foundry—and a company of considerable wealth from Staffordshire, England, who are establishing the manufacture of the English 'Clint' ware. They have many extensive public buildings in the course of construction